

giant Hercules is the type of all human doing and success." The only good time we are justified in hoping for is that which we are capable of making for ourselves.

ON THE BUILDING OF WADHAM COLLEGE.

THE quadrangle of Wadham College, together with the chapel and library projecting from it eastward into the garden, forms one mass of building, which was begun, finished, furnished, and occupied, between the 9th of April, 1610, and the 4th of September, 1613, in the reign of James I.

It was built on part of the site of the Priory of Austin Friars, which was founded late in the reign of Henry III. about the year 1268; and many architects, professional as well as amateur, have affirmed, that the chapel, at any rate, cannot have been erected in the reign of James I., but must be the remains, wholly or in part, of the Augustinian edifice, which is said to have been very beautiful.* The windows of the chapel, and the pillars and arches which support the roof of the ante-chapel, supply the chief arguments in defence of this assertion: for few will deny that the windows of the ante-chapel are sufficiently in keeping with the date assigned to them.

It would be presumptuous in any one but a professed architect, much more in a person whose knowledge, even of architectural language, is very small, to try to refute this assertion, so generally and so confidently made, by referring to the mouldings of the chapel windows, or to the proportions of the arches in the ante-chapel, however strong may be his opinion that these parts of the building, like the rest, give tokens of a debased taste. Nothing but historical and documentary evidence can be conclusive on such points; to this, therefore, we will turn at once.

Now, besides the statement made by Antony & Wood,† that the buildings of the Priory "chiefly stood on the south part of the College, and southward from it," that is, between the College and Holywell-street, it may be clearly shown from a deed‡ of the Augustine Friars themselves, made in the year 1456, that their chapel did not stand on the same site as the present chapel of the College. The dimensions also of the former chapel, as recorded by William of Worcester,§ do not agree with the present building.

It must be granted, then, that the present chapel does not stand upon the same foundations, and is not of the same size as the former one. But may not the old materials have been used in its construction? In particular, may not "some of the identical windows of the Augustinian Chapel have been preserved?" Certainly, Antony & Wood's statement, that "all the ruinous buildings of the Priory" were "pulled down and levelled with the ground,"¶ as soon as the site had been purchased by the foundress, is not inconsistent with the supposition that the old materials were used, as far as they were worth using, in the structure of some part of the college. But it is also recorded by Wood** that Thomas Cawarden [or Cawerden], Esq., who obtained from the Crown a lease of "the ground and tenements," shortly after the dissolution of the Priory, "converting every thing to his profit, carried off the stone, materials, trees, &c." This lease was granted on the 30th of December, 1541, for the term of one-and-twenty years. But even if the lesser did not retain the premises in his hands after the 16th of May, 1552, 6 Edw. VI., when the whole site was sold by the Crown to Henry Duke of Suffolk, and Thomas Duport, gentleman, he still had ample time before this alienation to remove and dispose of every thing of which any profit could be made. And if Wood's account of his proceedings is to be trusted, we can hardly imagine that in 1610

there was remaining even any good ashlar, much less any entire chapel window, which could be worked up again into the new edifice.

This reasoning might be confirmed by an examination of the numerous leases into which the whole site had been divided during the reign of Elizabeth, and which were still existing when it was bought by the foundress.

There is preserved, however, in the archives of the college, a folio volume of about 144 leaves in a parchment cover, which must be admitted, by any careful inquirer, as conclusive evidence on the point in question. It is "A note of money layde out about the building of Wadhame Colledge from the synth of April 1610." After the first three pages, which are occupied with sundry preliminary payments, it contains a detailed account of the whole expenditure week by week, giving the names of the workmen and labourers employed, stating the nature and quantity of their work, and comprising also the purchase of all materials of every kind. And in the course of it the cost of each separate window of the chapel, as well as of the hall and ante-chapel (in which the windows are uniform), is set down so plainly as to leave room for no doubt or dispute.

The chapel has five windows on each side. One of these was made in April and May 1611, at the cost of 6l. 10s. which was paid in three instalments. No further entry concerning them occurs during that year. In 1612

(new style) they were resumed, and the remaining nine were finished by the 1st of April at the cost of 6l. each window, paid on the completion of each. The great east window was begun in April 1612, but was not quite finished before the following September.* It cost 22l. 10s. The name of the mason who made them was John Spicer.

The ante-chapel, hall, and common room contain eighteen windows of uniform design. They were begun in December 1611, and finished in May 1612, at the cost of 3l. 18s. each. The bay window of the hall, made in March 1612, cost 7l.: the large window cost 10l., and was made in May and June of the same year. The mason employed was William Arnold, whose name is most frequently written Arnold.

The window at the east end of the library was made in August 1612, by Edward Arnold (or Arnoll), for 9l.

In order to corroborate these statements, and at the same time to give a specimen of the document quoted, the account for the week ending Feb. 8, 1612 (new style), is here faithfully transcribed. Many a week with more varied items might have been chosen, especially in the summer months; but the transcript would have been the longer; and it is hoped that this one will be sufficient as a specimen of the book. Subjoined to it are several particulars, of more or less interest, extracted from various parts of the volume.

1611.

The Charge from the 3d till the 8 of February.

Car. Stone.	Ric. Bad, 10 ¹ , & 9 foot, at 16 ^d	.. .. .	0 14 1	
	Tho. Napp, 4 ¹ , & 11 foot .. .. .	.. .. .	0 6 3	
	John Arden, 3 ¹ , & 7 foot .. .. .	.. .. .	0 4 7	
	Ric. Gurden, 6 ¹ , & 8 foot .. .. .	.. .. .	0 8 5	
	Walt. Knight, 2 ¹ , & 5 foot .. .. .	.. .. .	0 3 1	liij ^h . av ^o . vj ^d .
	John Mips, 12 ¹ .. .. .	.. .. .	0 16 0	
	Nic. Dier, 5 ¹ , & 7 foot .. .. .	.. .. .	0 7 3	
	John Wilbere, 13 ¹ , & 8 foot .. .. .	.. .. .	0 17 7	
	Hugh Allen, 13 ¹ , & 10 foot .. .. .	.. .. .	0 18 3	
Masons taskers.	W = Arnoll, for making a window for the hall	.. .. .	3 18 0	
	for 62 foot of ashlar .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 2	
	John Spic ^r , a window for the chappell .. .. .	.. .. .	6 0 0	
	John Beale, 78 foot of ashlar .. .. .	.. .. .	0 6 6	xiij ^h . aj ^o .
	Pet ^r Plomer, 56 foot of ballem ¹ , at 3 ^d .. .. .	.. .. .	0 14 0	
	for 77 foot of ashlar .. .. .	.. .. .	0 6 5	
	John Spic ^r , 155 foot of ashlar .. .. .	.. .. .	0 12 11	
Quarry men.	for making a dore .. .. .	.. .. .	0 8 0	
	Midler, 19 ¹ , & 11 foot, at 16 ^d .. .. .	.. .. .	1 6 3	
	for ridding a quarry .. .. .	.. .. .	1 15 0	vj ^h . avij ^h . liij ^d .
Masons by the day for the chimneys.	Smadmore, 32 ¹ .. .. .	.. .. .	2 2 8	
	Shillingworth, 25 ¹ .. .. .	.. .. .	1 13 4	
	Arnold's weekley wage .. .. .	.. .. .	0 10 0	
Laborers.	Peter Plomer, 5 dayes, & dim. .. .. .	.. .. .	0 9 2	
	John Plomer, 5 dayes .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 6	
	Edward Ever, 6 .. .. .	.. .. .	0 8 0	
	Edward Ledwin, 4 .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 4	liij ^h . j ^o . viij ^d .
	Wat. Ledwin, 3 .. .. .	.. .. .	0 4 0	
	John Clavy, 3 .. .. .	.. .. .	0 4 0	
	Marks Bolston, 3 .. .. .	.. .. .	0 4 0	
	Tho. Norrice, 5 .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 0	
	John Hucker, 5 .. .. .	.. .. .	0 6 8	
	W ^m . Lovis, 6 dayes .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 6	
	Humtry bevis, 6 .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 6	
	Steven Marks, 3 at 8 ^d .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 0	
Bords.	Ric. W ^m ., 3 .. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 0	
	John Austin, 6 .. .. .	.. .. .	0 4 0	j ^h . xj ^o . ij ^d .
	Greg. Sawell, 6 .. .. .	.. .. .	0 4 0	
	Edward Collins, 6 .. .. .	.. .. .	0 4 0	
	Rob. Hocker, 5 .. .. .	.. .. .	0 4 2	
	John Barnard, for bords, 1,348 foot, at 9 ^d . 8 ^d .. .. .	.. .. .	6 10 0	vj ^h . x ^o .
Carpent ^r .	Thornton, for pticon ^o in accompt. .. .. .	.. .. .	2 0 0	ij ^h .
	Medcalf, in accompt .. .. .	.. .. .	2 0 0	ij ^h .
Smith.	Statford, for 11 p. ^o of bings, at 14 ^d .. .. .	.. .. .	0 12 10	avij ^h . 14 ^d .
	For 5 p. ^o at 12 ^d .. .. .	.. .. .	0 5 0	
Clay.	Arthur psons, for 28 load of clay, at 10 ^d .. .. .	.. .. .	0 19 2	xiij ^h . ij ^d .
Tim ^r Car.	Alex. Hill, 6 load .. .. .	.. .. .	6 0	vj ^h .

Snm, 41^h. 9^o. 7^d.

* In all these places, the tail of the letter p in the MS. is marked so as to indicate a contraction. The words meant are, Napper, partitions, pairs, and Parsons.

1. The first page of the account contains payments made to various workmen for coming to Oxford, but there is nothing to show from what place they came.

"Imprimis, payd William Badburde for three dayes comming to Oxforde .. liij^h."

"Payd Henry Chaffy sod his man for three dayes comming to Oxford .. viij^h."

* The last entry concerning it is on 26 Sept. 1612: "for tonning (?) of the chappell great window, 11. 10s." Tonning of windows occurs elsewhere; as on 1 Feb. 1613 (new style), "for tonning 518 window lights at 2d. 4s. 6d."

* See Ant. & Wood, quoted (after Stevens) in the last edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Vol. VI., Part. III., p. 150d.

† Hist. Coll. p. 503, ed. Gutch.

‡ Cited from the Borthall Chartulary, by Kennett, in his *Parochial Statistics*, Vol. II., p. 601, ed. 1819.

§ He says the length of the choir was 90 paces, the length of the nave 90 paces, and the breadth of the church 40 paces.

¶ "Some persons are inclined to believe." See *Memorials of Oxford*, p. 2.

** Hist. Coll. p. 503.

† In "Dugdale," as before, p. 150d.